

ARREST IN FRANCE REVEALS PLOT OF REVOLUTION HERE

Scheme to Overthrow Government in Europe and America Discovered.

FINANCED BY MOSCOW

Police Examining Bank Accounts, Supplied by Russian Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Jan. 31.

A Russian Soviet plot to start revolutions in the United States, Holland, Greece, Rumania and Switzerland, as well as in France, financed direct from Moscow, has been revealed by the French police following the arrest yesterday of Dr. T. Zaleski, alias Dr. Abramovitch, in Nice and a score of foreign radicals here. Another arrest was made here to-day and an investigation into the bank accounts of the men caught in the police dragnet yesterday was begun. It was asserted here this afternoon that the police were in possession of evidence of the most conclusive character that the Soviet plot aimed at the overthrow of the Governments in the countries to which it extended and the setting up there of Soviet regimes.

Zaleski, it was asserted, is an emissary of Leon Trotsky, and at the Socialist meeting in Tours this month, when the radicals broke away from the moderates, was referred to as "the ear of Moscow." Following his arrest Zaleski was said to have admitted he was well known in radical circles in the United States. The police assert Zaleski was at the head of a scheme to manufacture passports to enable secret agents from Moscow to go all over the world, and with the aid of Russian gold, foment revolution.

The arrest of Zaleski was followed by raids on houses where radicals were known to reside and on a clandestine printing shop, where thousands of pamphlets were printed in Russian and in German and widely distributed for propaganda purposes.

The investigation to-day developed that Moscow had sent large sums of gold and jewels of great value to Paris which were placed to the credit of Zaleski and which he distributed among his aids. Also several hundred blank passports were said to have been discovered in a boarding house where lived one of the men arrested yesterday. These passports apparently were printed in the printing shop in a suburb of Paris which was seized by the police. It was disclosed to-day that this shop was established with the aid of Russian gold paid out by Zaleski seven months ago when he first came to Paris to undertake his revolutionary mission.

Rubber stamps to give passports to the United States and other countries were undertaken also were found, thus confirming the revelations by Amsterdam Socialists several weeks ago that Moscow intended to undertake a revolution in the United States simultaneously with those it plotted to start in European countries.

The police said the discovery of the plot was due to the carelessness of Zaleski in leaving a bundle of letters wrapped in a newspaper in a Paris bakery. The baker who found them read the letters in order to discover the significance of the conspiracy and the danger he would be in should they be discovered in his possession. He notified the police at once and the arrests followed.

A man named Kier, editor of the *Vie Ouvriere*, was arrested here this morning charged with complicity in the passport plot. Since the Socialist congress in Tours the *Vie Ouvriere* has been under Moscow's direction, Leonid Krasine, Bolshevik trade envoy to London, having admitted while in England that subsidies for several Paris newspapers had been authorized by Moscow during the last meeting of the Third International.

The French secret police are still raiding Communist headquarters in Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux and Boulogne.

Acceptance of J. P. Morgan Home as Embassy Ratified

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.

ACCEPTANCE by the State Department of the residence of J. P. Morgan, in London, as a home for the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was authorized by the House to-day when, by a vote of 162 to 57, it approved similar action taken by it Saturday.

This provision, with the one providing an appropriation of \$150,000 to purchase a residence for the American Ambassador in Paris, was included in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

SECRECY IS CHARGED ON JAPAN REPORT

Senator Johnson Says West Is Entitled to Know What Is Going On.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.

Secretary Colby and Senator Johnson (Rep., Cal.) indulged in another debate at arms to-day over the settlement of the Japanese alien land controversy.

If Senator Johnson wants to do the ghost dance this subject it must be without me as a partner," said the Secretary, intimating this was his final word for the present at least. This declaration was called forth by a statement from Senator Johnson earlier in the day when the latter insisted that the negotiations being carried on between the Japanese Ambassador and State Department officials in effect repealed the alien land laws of California, that the people of his State were entitled to know what was going on and should not be obliged to get meager information from Japanese sources.

"The Secretary of State says that my comment upon the tentative agreement made by Ambassador Shidehara and Morris is based upon an erroneous assumption," said Senator Johnson, referring to a statement made by Mr. Colby on Saturday, "and that the dangers which I suggest do not present themselves in those agreements. My comment was induced by newspaper reports purporting to emanate from authentic sources. From these I stated a treaty had been tentatively agreed upon which in effect repealed the California alien land law. State says in substance this is not so. Either the press reports are erroneous or Mr. Colby is misinformed. I am constrained to believe that Mr. Colby is in error. But a controversy between the Secretary of State and myself as to what is contained in the report of Ambassador Morris is of no consequence. The matter is far beyond personal controversy. The question is: What has been done on the subject in which the West is most interested, and which most intimately concerns the West's future. And the West should be told forthwith."

The investigation to-day developed that Moscow had sent large sums of gold and jewels of great value to Paris which were placed to the credit of Zaleski and which he distributed among his aids. Also several hundred blank passports were said to have been discovered in a boarding house where lived one of the men arrested yesterday. These passports apparently were printed in the printing shop in a suburb of Paris which was seized by the police. It was disclosed to-day that this shop was established with the aid of Russian gold paid out by Zaleski seven months ago when he first came to Paris to undertake his revolutionary mission.

SAVER OF HIS CAPTAIN'S LIFE TO GET D. S. CROSS

War Hero to Be Honored To-day at Camp Devens.

ATEN, Mass., Jan. 31.—The heroism of John Messina of South Boston, formerly a sergeant in a Western company, who sacrificed his life to save the life of his commanding officer at Chatelet, will be recognized to-morrow when Messina is publicly decorated at Camp Devens. The Distinguished Service Cross will be pinned upon Messina's breast by Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, commander of the camp, who will parade his entire command for the ceremony. Messina's family and friends and the Italian Consul have been specially invited.

The citation which accompanies the medal, recently awarded by the War Department, sets forth that during the fight of Chatelet in October, 1918, Messina went to the rescue of Capt. Robert Douglas and carried him under heavy shell and machine gun fire for more than two miles from the point where he lay wounded and unconscious to a first aid station.

During the journey Capt. Douglas was badly wounded by a machine gun bullet. When they reached the field hospital it was found necessary to amputate Messina's arm near the shoulder.

REPARATIONS PERIL TO BRITISH EXPORTS

Continued from First Page.

prominent member of Parliament that the forcing of the reparations payments would mean still further unemployment for some years in England, and that this probably would lead to a labor revolt in this country. He said that if Germany paid the amount demanded, she would flood the British market with her goods and thereby cripple industries here. He foresaw Germany working hard and defeating the very aims of the Allies by turning her punishment into a boom.

The viewpoint of British manufacturers was expressed by Godfrey Chesman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers. He said the difficulty would be in keeping Germany up to the scratch.

"Every pound sterling that comes to this country is of consequence," he said, "but most of us would like a more definite guarantee from Germany."

AMERICA TO FIGHT REPARATIONS PLAN

Sees Failure in Attempt to Impose Big Sums.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.

The United States Government is utterly opposed to the scheme for Germany's reparations payments adopted by the Supreme Council in Paris. The plan is regarded as lacking in political and economic wisdom, as not susceptible of fulfillment and it is believed if any attempt is made to carry it out the world will be in danger of a recurrence of war during the next forty-two years.

So far as the United States is affected, it is held that a scheme has been arranged by which the people of America are to be called upon to aid in paying the allied war debt.

For the first time in the series of developments growing out of the Versailles treaty the Administration and Congress appear to be in sympathy. Senate Foreign Relations Committee members, speaking for both reservationist and irrevocable groups on the treaty, said the agreement furnished proof of the wisdom of the Senate in refusing to ratify the Versailles treaty. Had it been ratified, they said, the United States would have had no more voice in the settlement than it has now and would have been placed in the situation of pulling Europe's chestnuts out of the fire.

It generally is agreed that world conditions demand that a decision shall be reached as to the exact amount that Germany shall pay, but there is a belief here that Germany cannot, and probably would not if she could, pay so large an amount as that fixed at Paris, and that the 12 1/2 per cent. export duty leaves the total amount of the reparations as indeterminate as ever.

The situation is so fraught with possibilities of danger that the matter is far beyond personal controversy. The matter is seriously considering expressing itself officially not only on the question of reparations but on the entire matter of the rehabilitation of Europe. It is realized that domestic policies entered largely into the settlement reached. Neither the British nor French Government could have done less and survived, and this belief applies especially to the Cabinet of Premier Briand.

The effect of certain sections of the Paris agreement, which must be accepted or rejected by Germany, is believed here to handicap the United States in dealings with Germany.

The attitude of the Senate leaders is that the United States has a deep interest in the matter of German reparations because of its bearings on German markets for our goods and because of the huge allied debt to the United States. They believe that the American remedy lies in the arrangements it may make in a separate peace treaty and that the allied debt can be used as a leverage to make the proper arrangements.

The allied Governments will find difficulty in floating loans here upon the certificates of Germany's indebtedness. This view is based on the assumption that American bankers will not accept fictitious values as actual security, and it is in this way they will regard any promise on the part of Germany to pay.

The Administration's official viewpoint is that the Allies should consider the reparations problem from three viewpoints:

1. Considering the amount they think Germany can pay.
2. Considering the amount they think they can afford that Germany will pay.
3. Considering the amount the bankers of the world think Germany can pay.

ALLIES' DRAFT BASIS FOR EXPERTS' PARLEY

France Pleased at Outlook for Reconstruction.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—For the resumption of the conference of experts on reparations, which is called for February 7 at Brussels, the allies have formulated a definite and elaborate programme as a basis for the discussion. The German delegates have been notified of the date and asked to attend.

Satisfaction on the part of the French public over the plan for the collection of German reparations decided upon by the Allies arises in great part from the expectation that the first effective payments by Germany will make available for negotiations or for use as security the French share of the 65,000,000,000 marks gold in bonds already delivered by the Germans to the Reparations Commission.

The British agreement not to utilize Great Britain's claim upon Germany as a basis for loans during the next five years leaves the financial market open to France for that period. France intends to make use not only of her share of the bonds, but also her part of the 12 per cent. tax on Germany's exportations to raise money to continue the work of reconstruction in northern France.

French reconstruction plans provide for the expenditure of 20,000,000,000 francs gold yearly for five years, which is equivalent to the present rate of exchange to \$5,000,000,000. As a guarantee for the payment of interest and provision for a sinking fund she would have under the reparations plan the equivalent of 250,000,000 marks gold yearly in cash and 52 per cent. of the 12 per cent. tax on Germany's exports.

This tax, which will be collected in money, the countries to which Germany makes exports, estimated on the basis of her foreign trade in 1916, will bring in 2,000,000,000 marks gold annually, giving France 1,100,000,000 marks gold and making the total available as a basis for loans 1,350,000,000 marks gold the first two years and 1,800,000,000 the following three years, provided Germany pays the need annuities half in cash as provided in the allied plan.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS SEES PERIL OF WORLD CRASH

Believes Reparations Scheme Is Unworkable.

Sir Philip Gibbs, who was knighted by King George of England for his services as correspondent during the war with Germany, said yesterday that in his opinion the future set by the Supreme Council of the Allies for Germany to pay as reparations is so high as to be beyond any possibility of collection. He believes that any attempt to impose payment of a \$5,000,000,000 indemnity would mean disaster to all of Europe.

Sir Philip, who arrived here Sunday on a lecture tour, has been in Germany the last other countries of Central Europe several times since his last visit to this country, and is familiar with conditions there. He stressed the fact that he was not a financial expert, but he said, he knew enough about Germany's financial and economic condition to realize that if the Allies try to collect any such indemnity they will be sentencing the country to a slow and lingering death.

"The time has come," he said, "when we must recognize that the world cannot go on if the idea of vengeance or punishment is to be the dominant one. Perhaps we shall find that we must relinquish even some of our former conceptions of justice; that we must deal with a task head of consequences. It doesn't matter whether Germany ought to pay such an indemnity or not. The hard fact is that it cannot be done without involving Europe and much of the rest of the world in a crash which might destroy civilization as we know it."

RED PROPAGANDISTS CONFER IN BREMEN

LOSDON, Feb. 1 (Tuesday).—Directors of Bolshevik propaganda in European countries met secretly in Bremen December 28 under the presidency of Comissar Eliava of Moscow for the purpose of reporting the success of their efforts on behalf of world revolution, says the *London Times*. All the delegates entered Germany under assumed names and with false passports.

"Comrade Eber, an English delegate," the newspaper adds, "reported seventy-nine Communist district organizations in England and 20,000 members and 1,219 agents, most of the latter of whom are paid. He was pessimistic regarding the cause in England. He said the Russian proletariat need not expect support from the English, but that the Communist outlook in Scotland, Ireland and Wales was brighter."

Fischer referred to Plymouth as "the centre of liaison with the French and American naval people."

BORAH WOULD PRESS EMERGENCY TARIFF

Objects to Republican Plan to Drop It if Closure Rule Fails.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.

An unexpected obstacle to the proposal of Republican leaders to drop the emergency tariff bill if they cannot enforce a closure rule was erected to-day by Senator Borah (Idaho). The closure proposal was submitted by Senator Penrose (Pa.) after he had asked for a unanimous consent agreement to vote on the measure February 15 and had learned that it could not be obtained. Senator Pomerene (Ohio) gave notice that he would object, as did several other Senators, although no objection actually was made to-day.

The vote on the proposed closure rule will come on Wednesday. The petition for closure presented by Senator Penrose was signed by thirty-four Republican Senators—Ball, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Curtis, Dillingham, Elkins, Fernald, France, Gooding, Hale, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Willis. In presenting his motion for closure Senator Penrose said:

"It is becoming more obvious every moment that there is no intention because of a certain group in the Senate of permitting this so-called emergency tariff bill to become a law. I feel that I have made every effort to-day and heretofore to obtain the consent of these gentlemen to agree to a day fixed for voting on the bill. 'Clearly a majority, and in fact nearly a two-thirds vote, is entitled to have an opportunity of voting on a measure of this great general importance which already has been passed by the House, with many Democrats as well as Republicans voting for it. Feeling that unnecessary delay will be incurred by their further effort on my part and that of the majority to secure unanimous consent for a vote, I offer the resolution. Senator Borah said he would vote for the bill and was opposed to abandoning its consideration if it were found that closure could not be enforced."

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